



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS  
Washington, D.C. 20231  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/397,920	09/17/1999	HIDEYUKI SAKAIDA	1982-0136P	9398

7590                    10/03/2002

BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH LLP  
PO BOX 747  
FALLS CHURCH, VA 220400747

[REDACTED] EXAMINER

COUSO, YON JUNG

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2623	

DATE MAILED: 10/03/2002

3

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/397,920	SAKAIDA, HIDEYUKI	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Yon Couso	2623	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 September 1999.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.  
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some \* c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_ .
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a)  The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

#### Attachment(s)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                     | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ . |
| 2) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .                                   |

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-4, 11, 12, 14, 16 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hirabayashi et al.

Hirabayashi teaches an image conversion method in which image data represented by a required number of pixels is obtained from original image data represented by a predetermined number of pixels, comprising the steps of: carrying out image conversion by obtaining, by interpolation calculation, image data represented by a number of pixels which is one-half of the predetermined number of pixels, from the original image data represented by the predetermined number of pixels (figure 7b); preparing an intermediate image by repeatedly carrying out image conversion at a rate of one-half of the number of pixels, until a number of pixels close to the required number is reached (figure 7c); and carrying out image conversion by obtaining, from the intermediate image, image data represented by the required number of pixels (figure 7d).

Hirabayashi teaches wherein interpolation calculation, which is carried out when the image conversion for preparing the intermediate image is effected, is different from interpolation calculation, which is carried out when the image conversion for obtaining the image data represented by the required number of pixels from the intermediate image is effected (column 5, line 65-column 6, line 48).

Hirabayashi teaches wherein the intermediate image has a number of pixels which is greater than and closest to the required number of pixels (figure 7c).

Hirabayashi teaches wherein the intermediate image is prepared by dividing the original image data into partial images and repeatedly carrying out the image conversion to one-half of the number of pixels for each of the partial images (802, 803 and 804 in figure 3).

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hirabayashi et al.

The arguments advanced in paragraph 1 above as to the applicability of the reference are incorporated herein.

Even though Hirabayashi does not teach details on the interpolation calculation being carried out by using at least two types of interpolation calculation methods, there are many well-known interpolation techniques used in the art that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art given the reference at the time the invention was made, to adapt any old and well-known interpolation techniques and combination of techniques (at least two types of interpolation calculation methods) to compute images shown in the figures 7c and 7d in the Hirabayashi reference.

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Sato et al.

Sato teaches an image conversion method in which image data represented by a required number of pixels is obtained from original image data represented by a predetermined number of pixels by repeatedly carrying out interpolation calculation at a rate of one-half of the number of pixels, wherein image data represented by the required number of pixels is obtained by carrying out interpolation calculation at a rate of  $x$  (wherein  $1 > x > 1/2$ ) of a number of pixels at one of a beginning step, an intermediate step, and a final step of image conversion (figure 7 and column 14, lines 1-3).

4. Claims 7-10, 13, 15 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Delean.

Delean teaches an image conversion method in which image data represented by a required number of pixels is obtained from original image data represented by a

predetermined number of pixels, comprising the steps of: obtaining by interpolation calculation , from the original image data represented by the predetermined number of pixels, image data represented by a number of pixels of  $1/N$  (wherein N is a integer of 2 or more) or greater, by using an N-size filter used to obtain an interpolation point from N pixels, thereby allowing image conversion and obtaining image data represented by the required number of pixels by carrying out the interpolation calculation plural times (figure 5 and column 8, lines 45-60).

Delean teaches the required number of pixels is  $1/N$  (wherein N is an integer of 2 or more) or less (figure 5).

Delean teaches wherein the interpolation calculations carried out plural times are effected in order from that of the lowest conversion rate (figure 5).

Delean teaches that the interpolation calculation is carried out by using at least two types of interpolation calculation methods (column 8, lines 32-37).

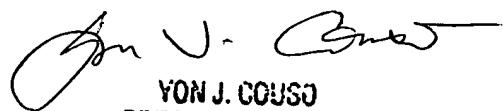
5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Inoue and Geisler et al are also cited.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yon Couso whose telephone number is (703) 305-4779. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am –4:30 pm from Monday to Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Amelia Au, can be reached on (703) 308-6604. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9314.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.



YON J. COUSO  
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Yjc

September 30, 2002